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ABSTRACT

This bibliography is one of a series of subject area bibliographies produced by the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol Information. The references have been classified into selected topical bibliographies in order to assist the user in selecting a personal area of interest. This is Part B of a bibliography grouping devoted to cultural groups, and is devoted solely to teenage drinking. The bibliography is divided into two sections, the first of which is a "Quick Reference List" which extrapolates selected citations from the complete listing in the second section. These selections have been chosen by a panel of independent experts in the area of teenage alcoholism. The bibliographic entries are annotated and enable the user to judge, more accurately, their relevance to his scope of interest. (Author/PC)

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NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM

NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE FOR ALCOHOL INFORMATION
SUBJECT AREA BIBLIOGRAPHY 1-B-4
FEBRUARY 1974

SUBJECT AREA BIBLIOGRAPHY ON SOCIOCULTURAL ASPECTS OF ALCOHOL USE AND ALCOHOLISM

PART B: CULTURAL GROUPS
TEENAGE DRINKING

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM

INTRODUCTION

This bibliography is one of a series of Subject Area Bibliographies produced by the Analysis and Reference Services of the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol Information, an information service of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

This bibliography on Sociocultural Aspects of Alcohol Use and Alcoholism has been classified into selected topic bibliographies in order to assist the user in selecting a personal area of interest. This section is entitled Teenage Drinking.

The entire index of topics is listed below:

Part A. Social Drinking
1. Drinking Behavior
2. Public Drinking Places
3. Surveys of Drinking Practices in the USA
4. Surveys of Drinking Practices Outside the USA

Part B. Cultural Groups
1. Alcohol and the Elderly
2. Children of Alcoholic Parents
3. Spouses of Alcoholic Persons
4. Teenage Drinking
5. Women Alcohol Abusers

Part C. Ethnic Groups
1. American Indians and Eskimos
2. American Negroes
3. Spanish-Speaking Americans

The individual bibliographies are divided into two sections with the first being a "Quick Reference List". The citations in this section represent the consensus of selections from the total bibliography chosen by a panel of independent experts in this area of alcoholism. Part C does not include this feature. The entries are also repeated in the main bibliography.

These bibliographies are in subject areas determined by the requests from professionals in the alcoholism community. They are designed to provide a basic set of annotated references in high-interest subject areas and are updated by the Clearinghouse Grouped Interest Guides (quarterly compilations of references to the current literature).

The bibliographic entries are annotated to enable the user to more accurately judge their relevance. Copies of the cited materials are generally available at university, medical school, or public libraries with large journal collections. The Clearinghouse Library maintains reference copies of the cited literature.

The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism would like to express its sincere appreciation to the individuals listed below for lending their expertise to the production of Part A and B of the bibliography. The final product has benefited greatly from their assistance.

Eileen Corrigan
Robert A. Moore
E. Mansell Pattison

Additional information on this and other reference and information services of the Clearinghouse may be obtained from:

Analysis and Reference Services
National Clearinghouse for
Alcohol Information
P. O. Box 2345
Rockville, Maryland 20852
Telephone: (301) 948-4450

Citations in the Subject Area Bibliographies are given solely to promote the exchange of information and their publication here does not constitute endorsement or approval of the articles or their contents by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

BIBLIOGRAPHY ON TEENAGE DRINKING

Quick Reference List

Alexander, C. N.; and Campbell, E. Q. Peer influences on adolescent drinking. Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 28:444-453, 1968.

The effects of drinking and abstinence, of parental attitudes toward drinking, and of three-member friendship groups are discussed.

Bacon, Margaret; and Jones, Mary B. Teen-Age Drinking. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1971. 228 pp.

The authors summarize current research on drinking as it applies to the adolescent and his parents, including the legal aspects and pathological drinking with emphasis on why teenagers drink.

Blacker, E.; Demone, H. W.; and Freeman, H. E. Drinking behavior of delinquent boys. Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 26:223-237, 1965.

This study examines the drinking practices of 500 delinquent boys; type of drinker correlated significantly with race and previous court involvement.

Blackford, L. S. Trends in student drug use in San Mateo County. California Health, 27(5):3-6, 11, 1969.

42,421 California high school students surveyed on their use of alcohol, tobacco and drugs revealed that extent and frequency of drinking increased with school grade.

Blane, Howard T. Trends in the prevention of alcoholism. Psychiatric Research Reports of the American Psychiatric Association, 24:1-9, 1968.

Investigation of high school and collegiate drinking practices has revealed patterns whereby future problem drinkers may be identified.

Demone, H. W. "Drinking Attitudes and Practices of Male Adolescents." Doctoral dissertation, Brandeis University, 1966. (Ann Arbor, Mich.: University Microfilms).

Social and cultural variables related to male adolescent drinking practices were identified in 3388 boys attending high schools in Boston.

Fort, Joel. Youth, American society, and drugs. In: Fort, J., The Pleasure Seekers. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1969. pp. 209-221.

Surveys indicate that the pattern of youthful drug use in many respects duplicates the pattern of the older American's drug use with alcohol, nicotine, and marihuana, in order of importance.

MacKay, J. R. Clinical observations on adolescent problem drinkers. Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 22:124-134, 1961.

The drinking experiences of adolescent patients in an alcoholism clinic, the manifestations of their personality disturbances, and the instability of their family structure are described.

------. Problem drinking among juvenile delinquents. In: Cohen, B., Crime in America, Itasca, Ill.: F. E. Peacock, 1970.

A significant number of juvenile delinquents are problem drinkers whose excessive drinking conflicts with both their personal beliefs and the rules of the society in which they live.

Maddox, George L. High-school student drinking behavior: Incidental information from two national surveys. Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 25:339-347, 1964.

A secondary analysis of data from two comprehensive national studies on youth in high schools supports previous reports that a pattern of drinking and approval characterizes only a minority.

------. Teenagers and alcohol: Recent research. Annals of the New York Academy of Science, 133:856-865, 1966.

Drinking among young people is variously described as a rite of passage into adulthood, a declaration of independence, a manifestation of rebellion and hostility, and anticipatory socialization.

Maddox, George L.; and McCall, B. C. Drinking Among Teen-Agers: A Sociological Interpretation of Alcohol Use by High-School Students, New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies, 1964. 127 p.

This monograph deals with all aspects of adolescent drinking including patterns of drinking and abstaining and the reasons for each.

Milt, Harry. Drinking and drinking patterns. In: Milt, H., Basic Handbook on Alcoholism, Fair Haven, N. J.: Scientific Aids Publications, 1967. pp. 12-23.

Drinking patterns in youth are analyzed, showing a wide range of youthful drinking behavior in different parts of the country.

Pearce, Janice; and Garrett, H. Dean. Comparison of the drinking behavior of delinquent youth versus non-delinquent youth in the states of Idaho and Utah. Journal of School Health, 40(3):131-135, 1970.

A large percentage of the delinquent group drank alcoholic beverages, and delinquent girls drank as frequently as delinquent boys.

Stacey, B.; and Davies, J. Drinking behavior in childhood and adolescence: An evaluative review. British Journal of Addiction, 65: 203-212, 1970.

A review of literature on adolescent drinking suggests that most studies are not adequately controlled or analyzed. 31 Ref.

BIBLIOGRAPHY ON TEENAGE DRINKING

Akers, R. L. Teenage Drinking: A Survey of Action Programs. Northwestern Mutual Insurance Co. of Seattle, 1967. 88 pp.
1967 This is a review of research on teenage drinking practices: prevalence, epidemiology, group influences, reasons, and occasions; and includes normative evaluation of statewide action programs on teenage drinking. 69 Ref.

Alexander, C. N. Consensus and mutual attraction in natural cliques: A study of adolescent drinkers. American Journal of Sociology, 69:395-403, 1964.
The influence of membership in informal cliques on drinking behavior and attitudes toward alcohol was studied in male senior high school students in North Carolina.

------. Alcohol and adolescent rebellion. Social Forces, 45:542-550, 1967.
Answers to questionnaires on their use of alcoholic beverages completed by 1410 male high-school seniors indicated an inverse relationship between adolescent drinking and closeness to fathers opposed to drinking.

------. Alcohol and adolescent rebellion. In: Thornburg, H. Contemporary Adolescence: Readings. Belmont, Calif.: Brooks/Cole, 1971. pp. 272-280.
In a discussion of alcoholism and adolescent rebellion, it is indicated that teenage drinking may constitute an expression of hostility toward the authority of society, or it may provide a means for expressing aggression against some individual who represents that authority.

Alexander, C. N.; and Campbell, E. Q. Peer influences on adolescent drinking. Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 28:444-453, 1967.
Questionnaires on drinking behavior and attitudes were completed by 1410 white male senior high school students in North Carolina, where major religious denominations promote total abstinence; although over one-third of the subjects reported drinking to some extent, 65 percent believed drinking was wrong including 40 percent of the drinkers.

------. Balance forces and environmental effects: Factors influencing the cohesiveness of adolescent drinking groups. Social Forces, 46:367-374, 1968.
The effects of drinking and abstinence, of parental attitudes toward drinking, and of three-member friendship groups are discussed.

Backhouse, C. I.; and James, I. P. The relationship and prevalence of smoking, drinking and drug taking in (delinquent) adolescent boys. British Journal of Addiction, 64:75-79, 1969.
Of 290 boys (aged 14-16) interviewed at a detention center in England, 183 admitted drinking alcohol; 84 drank occasionally, 79 drank regularly, and 20 drank excessively.

Bacon, Margaret; and Jones, Mary B. Teen-Age Drinking. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1971. 228 pp.
The authors summarize current research on drinking as it applies to the adolescent and his parents, including the legal aspects and pathological drinking with emphasis on why teenagers drink.

Barron, F. "Family Relationships, Problem Drinking and Antisocial Behavior Among Adolescent Males." M.A. thesis, Michigan State University, 1970.
An analysis of the drinking and antisocial behavior of 103 junior and senior high-school boys, part of a sample studied by R. A. Zucker and K. Fillmore, revealed that problem drinking was associated with antisocial behavior, maternal rejection, high rejection of parents by the adolescent and maternal deviant drinking.

Barry, H., Jr.: Barry H.; III; and Blane, H. T. Birth order of delinquent boys with alcohol involvement. Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 30:408-413, 1969.
A sample of 79 boys, aged 14 to 16 years, adjudged delinquent, contained 22 boys from the first and 11 from the second half of large families but 15 from the first and 25 from the second half of small families, and no only children.

Berry, J. C. "Antecedents of Schizophrenia, Impulsive Character, and Alcoholism in Males." Ph.D. dissertation, Columbia University, 1967. (Ann Arbor, Mich.: University Microfilms)

Prealcoholic boys acted out extensively in the community, within the context of peer group loyalties; their homes tended to be disorganized and included parents who stimulated social deviancy.

Blacker, E.; Demone, H. W.; and Freeman, H. E. Drinking behavior of delinquent boys. Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 26:223-237, 1965.

This study examines the drinking practices of 500 delinquent boys; type of drinker correlated significantly with race and previous court involvement.

Blackford, L. S. Trends in student drug use in San Mateo County. California Health, 27(5):3-6, 11, 1969.

42,421 California high school students surveyed on their use of alcohol, tobacco and drugs revealed that extent and frequency of drinking increased with school grade.

Blane, Howard T. Trends in the prevention of alcoholism. Psychiatric Research Reports of the American Psychiatric Association, 24:1-9, 1968.

Investigation of high school and collegiate drinking practices has revealed patterns whereby future problem drinkers may be identified.

Blane, Howard T.; and Chafetz, Morris E. Dependency conflict and sex-role identity in drinking delinquents. Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 32(4):1025-1039, 1971.

Boys with marked involvement with alcohol, as contrasted with moderate alcohol users, scored significantly lower on the Manifest Dependency Test and higher on the Covert Dependency Test, but the sex role identity tests were negative. 19 Ref.

Blane, Howard T.; Hill, M. J.; and Brown, E. Alienation, self-esteem and attitudes toward drinking in high-school students. Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 29:350-354, 1968.

Attitude and self-esteem scales were administered to all students of a rural New England high school; boys held significantly more favorable attitudes to both temperate and irresponsible use of alcohol than girls; and rated themselves higher on self-esteem.

Bogg, Richard A.; Smith, Roy G.; and Russell, Susan D. Discussion. In: Bogg, R. Drugs and Michigan High School Students. Lansing, Mich.: Dept. of Public Health, 1969. pp. 37-41.

Strong statistical relationships between alcohol, tobacco and marijuana usage suggest that there are similarities in the way these substances are regarded and used by adolescents.

Brunswick, A. F. Health needs of adolescents: How the adolescent sees them. American Journal of Public Health, 59:1730-1745, 1969.

Of a representative sample of 122 tri-ethnic New York City adolescents, 32 percent considered drinking a major health problem among their peers.

Cavan, Ruth S. Offenses primarily injurious to the delinquent. In: Cavan, R. Juvenile Delinquency. 2d ed. New York: J. B. Lippincott, 1969. pp. 238-257.

Drinking seems less a cause of delinquent behavior than one aspect of a deviant behavior pattern.

Curley, R. T. Drinking patterns of the Mescalero Apache. Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 28:116-131, 1967.

Adolescents generally begin to drink between the ages of 13 and 16; girls begin at a slightly later age than boys.

Cutter, H. S. Conflict models, games, and drinking patterns. Journal of Psychology, 58:361-367, 1964.

Adolescent drinking should be encouraged at appropriate times and places to teach the positive intrinsically motivated behavior of the controlled drinker.

Demone, H. W. "Drinking Attitudes and Practices of Male Adolescents." Doctoral dissertation, Brandeis University, 1966. (Ann Arbor, Mich.: University Microfilms).

Social and cultural variables related to male adolescent drinking practices were identified in 3388 boys attending high schools in Boston.

Donadio, G.; and Lo Cascio, A. Impiego del test del villagio immaginario in un gruppo di giovani alcoolisti. (Use of the Imaginary Village Test in a group of young alcoholics.) Radovi Instituta Za Proucavanje I Suzbijanje Alkoholizma (Zagreb), 1:106-112, 1966.

A tendency to relieve tensions, personality defects, inability to project the future, inconsequential social life, absence of affective contact with the external world and acceptance of hospitalization as a means of resolving conflicts are some general characteristics of the young alcoholic.

Eberhard, Kurt. Dimensionierung der Verwahrlosung. (Determining degrees of delinquency.) Praxis Der Kinderpsycholgie und Kinderpsychiatrie (Gottingen), 18(3): 109-112, 1969.

Asocial, but essentially nonaggressive, delinquents were characterized by a record of poor performance and adaptability at work, habitual loafing and loitering, truancy from school and from work, bad companionship, and abuse of alcohol.

Eklund, L.; and Nylander, I. Risken for aterfall i fylleri bland Stockhomspojkar. (Risk of repeated intoxication in Stockholm boys.) Social-Medicinsk Tidsskrift (Stockholm), 42:201-205, 1965.

The risk of repeated arrests for intoxication appears to depend on social class, the age that drinking begins and degree of education.

Firkowska-Mankiewicz, Anna. Symptomy neuropsychiatryczne we wczensnym dziecinstwie a proces wykolejania sie mlodziezy. (Neuropsychiatric symptoms in early childhood and the process of later derailment in young people.) Przeglad Penitencjarny, 21(1): 75-97, 1969.

It is concluded that truancy, running away, and alcoholism create a distinct syndrome which is called the "derailment syndrome" because of its strong correlation with delinquency.

Forslund, M. A.; and Gustafson, T. J. Influence of peers and parents and sex differences in drinking by high-school students. Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 31:868-875, 1970.

The senior class of one high school in Albuquerque completed a questionnaire on drinking; boys were more influenced by peer pressure than were girls and a higher proportion of students drank when a parent was a drinker.

Fort, Joel. Youth, American society, and drugs. In: Fort, J. The Pleasure Seekers. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1969. pp. 209-221.

Surveys indicate that the pattern of youthful drug use in many respects duplicates the pattern of the older American's drug use with alcohol, nicotine, and marihuana, in order of importance.

Friedemann, A. Suchtigkeit im Kindes- und Jugendalter. (Drug addiction in children and adolescents.) Acta Paedopsychiatrica (Basel), 36(8/9/10):274-278, 1969.

The incidence of alcoholism is increasing in adolescents, in many cases the habit is an imitation of the parents, and in others, a lack of identification with the parent of the same sex.

Garlie, Norman Wayne. "Characteristics of Teenagers with Alcohol Related Problems." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Utah, 1971. 143 p. (Ann Arbor, Mich.: University Microfilms).

The demographic and personality characteristics of a group of teenagers with alcohol-related problems were investigated.

Glatt, M. M.; and Hills, D. R. Alcohol abuse and alcoholism in the young. British Journal of Addiction, 63:183-191, 1968.

The young alcoholic person is distinguished from normal adolescent drinkers by early use of alcohol for its effect, and often in solitude, rather than as an aid to social acceptance.

Globetti, G. A comparative study of white and Negro teenage drinking in two Mississippi communities. Phylon, 28:131-138, 1967.
The answers to a questionnaire by a random sample of high-school students suggest that adults in the Negro society regard teenage drinking as more acceptable than do adults in the white society.

------. Teenage drinking in an abstinence setting. Kansas Journal of Sociology, 3: 124-134, 1967.
High-school students in a small rural Mississippi community completed questionnaires on alcohol use and social adjustment; while only 27 percent of the sample were classified as "drinkers," their drinking was often ungoverned and uncontrolled.

------. The use of beverage alcohol by youth in an abstinence setting. Journal of School Health, 39:179-183, 1969.
Based on a study of 132 high-school students in a town where abstinence was the norm, 25 percent classified themselves as drinkers.

Globetti, Gerald; and Harrison, Danny E. Attitudes of high school students toward alcohol education. Journal of School Health, 40(1):36-39, 1970.
Survey results show, in general, that teenagers are deeply involved in alcohol use, and that they want and need factual information about alcohol and its effects.

Globetti, G.; and Windham, G. O. The social adjustment of high school students and the use of beverage alcohol. Sociology and Social Research, 51:148-157, 1967.
Drinking patterns of a representative sample of high-school students in a rural Mississippi community were studied.

Grossman, P. H. "Drinking Motivation: A Cluster Analytic Study of Three Samples." Doctoral dissertation, University of Colorado, 1965. (Ann Arbor, Mich.: University Microfilms).
High-school students gave feelings of personal inadequacy and negative affects as two reasons for drinking.

Hahn, Paul H.; and O'Connor, John P. The Juvenile Offender and the Law. Cincinnati: W. H. Anderson, 1971. 416 pp.
Chapters on the role of alcohol and the reliability of juvenile delinquency statistics are presented.

Harrison, Danny. "Emerging Drinking Patterns of Pre-adolescents: A Study of the Influence of Significant Others." Ph.D. dissertation, Mississippi State University, 1971. 104 p. (Ann Arbor, Mich.: University Microfilms).
The nature and extent of alcohol use in a group of 6th grade preadolescents and the influence of significant others on the use and nonuse of alcoholic beverages by youth is the focus of this dissertation.

Harrison, Danny E.; Bennett, W. H.; and Globetti, G. Factors related to alcohol use among preadolescents. Journal of Alcohol Education, 15(2):3-10, 1970.
Questionnaires were administered to 6th grade students in a Mississippi community to assess their use of alcohol and their attitudes toward alcohol use; 33 percent reported that they were "users" of alcoholic beverages.

Hofsten, S. von. Gymnastisterna och alkoholen. (High-school pupils and alcoholic beverages.) Alkoholfragan (Stockholm), 63:151-161, 1969.
Answers to questionnaires on drinking habits of pupils in Swedish schools in 1967 revealed an increase in drinking at all social levels compared to earlier studies of 1956 and 1961.

Hunter, G. T. Identifying the potential problem drinker in a college mental health clinic. Journal of the American College Health Association, 17:426-436, 1969.
Of 167 male students seen at a mental health clinic of a large urban university, 15 were identified as potential problem drinkers.

Jessor, R.; Carman, R. S.; and Grossman, P. H. Expectations of need satisfaction and drinking patterns of college students. Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 29:101-116, 1968.
This study links low expectations of need satisfaction to patterns of drinking behavior among college youth; the evidence supports the view that drinking may serve as an alternative means to goal attainment or as a way of coping with failure to attain valued goals.

Jessor, Richard; Young, H. Boutourline, and Young, Elizabeth B. Perceived opportunity, alienation, and drinking behavior among Italian and American youth. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 15(3):215-222, 1970.

A significant linkage is established for American youth, between personality attributes reflecting frustration, dissatisfaction, and powerlessness, and measures of drinking behavior involving amount of intake and frequency of drunkenness.

Johnson, Kit G.; Donnelley, H.; and Scheble, R. American Journal of Public Health, 61(12): 2418-2432, 1971. 61(12):2418-2432, 1971.

A survey questionnaire on drug use, including alcohol, was administered to a sample of the adolescents attending public high schools in Oregon.

Kane, R. L.; and Patterson, E. Drinking attitudes and behavior of high-school students in Kentucky. Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 33:635-646, 1972.

A survey of 19,929 high school students showed that almost half were nondrinkers and three percent were heavy drinkers.

Kapamadzija, B.; and Backovic, D. Middle school youth and alcohol: Results of an enquiry. Alcoholism (Zagreb), 5:119-121, 1969.

Of the 2400 school children who answered a questionnaire concerning drinking habits, 72 percent of the boys and 43 percent of the girls were users of alcoholic beverages.

Kellner, F. "Drinking Sanctions in College." M. A. Thesis, Rutgers University, 1967.

Questionnaires which included items on extent of drinking, parental attitudes toward drinking, college activities and certain biosocial characteristics were administered to male undergraduates; it was found that the primary agents of control were the peer group members.

Kneist, W.; and Petermann, A. Rauch- und Trinkgewohnheiten 14- bis 18 jahriger Jungen und Madchen. (Smoking and drinking habits of 14- to 18-year-old boys and girls.) Zeitschrift fur die Gesamte Hygiene (Berlin), 10:737-748, 1964.

Drinking and smoking habits of young people in East Germany were assessed; of the boys 79 percent, of the girls 54 percent reported themselves as regular or occasional users of alcoholic beverages.

Laessig, R. H.; and Waterworth, K. J. Involvement of alcohol in fatalities of Wisconsin drivers. Public Health Reports, 85:535-549, 1970.

The results of blood alcohol determinations in drivers killed in traffic crashes showed that at 16-17 year, 40 percent of the girls had been drinking and 9 percent were under the influence; of the men, 12 percent had been drinking, 32 percent were under the influence and 30 percent drunk.

Lange, E.; and Trubsbach, G. Entwicklungsbesonderheiten, sozeales Bezugsfeld und Familienstruktur bei 100 jungen, straffallig gewordenen Gewohnheits-Gaeselligkeitstrinkern der Stadt Dresden. (Developmental peculiarities, social environment and family structure of 100 juvenile delinquent habitual social drinkers in Dresden.) Psychiatrie, Neurologie und Medizinische Psychologie (Leipzig), 21:311-317, 1969.

The relationship between the use of alcohol and delinquency was studied in 100 juvenile delinquents who were also social drinkers.

Leowski, J.; and Korczak, C. W. Problem alkoholizmu w szkolach warszawskich. (Problem of alcoholism in the schools of Warsaw.) Rocznik Zakladu Higieny (Warsaw), 17:127-132, 345-350, 1966.

Detailed tables of alcohol use by school children, and of parents estimation of children's drinking, show that parents underestimated the frequency of their children's drinking.

Lisansky-Gomberg, E. S. Etiology of alcoholism. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 32:18-20, 1968.

The potential problem drinker appears to be a boy who has acquired less than adequate controls over impulsivity and aggressive impulses, overplays the assertive, independent masculine role, and tends to use denial as a major line of ego defense.

MacKay, J. R. Clinical observations on adolescent problem drinkers. Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 22:124-134, 1961.

The drinking experiences of adolescent patients in an alcoholism clinic, the manifestations of their personality disturbances, and the instability of their family structure are described.

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A significant number of juvenile delinquents are problem drinkers whose excessive drinking conflicts with both their personal belief and the rules of the society in which they live.

MacKay, J. R.; Murrary, A. E.; and Hagerty, T. J. Juvenile delinquency and drinking behavior. Journal of Health and Human Behavior, 4: 276-282, 1963.
The drinking behavior of 20 delinquent, alcohol-addicted boys contrasted sharply with their attitudes toward adult and peer drinking.

MacKay, J. R.; Phillips, D. L.; and Bryce, F. O. Drinking behavior among teenagers: A comparison of institutionalized and non-institutionalized youth. Journal of Health and Social Behavior, 8:40-54, 1967.
Drinking behavior of delinquents at a state industrial school was compared with students from junior-high schools.

Maddox, George L. High-school student drinking behavior: Incidental information from two national surveys. Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 25:339-347, 1964.
A secondary analysis of data from two comprehensive national studies on youth in high schools supports previous reports that a pattern of drinking and approval characterizes only a minority.

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Maddox, George L.; and McCall, B. C. Drinking Among Teen-Agers: A Sociological Interpretation of Alcohol Use by High-School Students, New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies, 1964. 127 p.
This monograph deals with all aspects of adolescent drinking including patterns of drinking and abstaining and the reasons for each.

Report on a Technical Conference. Geneva: World Health Organization, 1971. 72 p.
Alcohol dependence is among the problems discussed at the Conference on the Mental Health of Adolescents and Young Persons, held in Stockholm during 1969.

Milt, Harry. Drinking and drinking patterns. In: Milt, H., Basic Handbook on Alcoholism, Fair Haven, N.J.: Scientific Aids Publications, 1967. pp. 12-23.
Drinking patterns in youth are analyzed, showing a wide range of youthful drinking behavior in different parts of the country.

Nelson, D. O. A comparison of drinking and understanding of alcohol and alcoholism between students in selected high schools of Utah and in the Utah State Industrial School. Journal of Alcohol Education, 13(4):17-25, 1968.
66 percent of the high school seniors compared with 95 percent of the S.I.S. students had at some time consumed alcohol.

Nurco, David, Special studies: Training schools. In: Drug Abuse Study, 1969. Baltimore, Md.: Dept. of Mental Hygiene, 1969. pp. 145-178.
An in-depth study in two training schools for juveniles covered family and school histories, self-image and interaction of drug abuse with other behavioral tendencies such as alcohol consumption and aggressiveness.

Pearce, Janice; and Garrett, H. Dean. Comparison of the drinking behavior of delinquent youth versus non-delinquent youth in the states of Idaho and Utah. Journal of School Health, 40(3):131-135, 1970.
A large percentage of the delinquent group drank alcoholic beverages, and delinquent girls drank as frequently as delinquent boys.

Education Magazine (Melbourne), No. 6506: 1-12, 1969.
A survey of drinking patterns in a Melbourne high school showed that 65 percent of the boys and 50 percent of the girls drank.

Research Division (Addiction Research Foundation). Attitudes and Behaviour of Toronto Students to Drugs. Toronto: Addiction Research Foundation, 1969. 161 p.

A study was designed to estimate the use of various substances, including hallucinogenic drugs, tobacco, and alcohol, among school students in Toronto.

Riester, A. E.; and Zucker, R. A. Adolescent social structure and drinking behavior. Personnel and Guidance Journal, 47:304-312, 1968.

Adolescent drinking customs were examined in the context of the informal social structure among 143 high-school juniors and seniors in a representative community in a Middle Atlantic state.

Schuman, S. H.; Pelz, D. C.; and Ehrlich, N. J. Young male drivers: Impulse expression, accidents, and violations. Journal of the American Medical Association, 200:1026-1030, 1967.

Interviews on driving habits, attitudes, accidents and violations of a randomly selected sample of 288 unmarried males (aged 16 to 24) in Michigan showed that self-ratings of moderate or heavy drinking peaked at ages 21 to 22, as did driving confidence.

Scott, P. D. Offenders, drunkenness and murder. British Journal of Addiction, 63(3/4):221-226, 1968.

A survey of alcoholism and alcoholic intoxication in a group of 50 convicted murderers notes that of 21 teenagers in the group only one was a chronic alcoholic and two others had been drinking at the time of the killing.

Smart, R. G. Some current studies of psychoactive and hallucinogenic drug use. Canadian Journal of Behavioral Science, 2:232-245, 1970.

Alcohol had been used by 46 percent of the Toronto high school students interviewed and its use increased steadily over the grades.

Stacey, B.; and Davies, J. Drinking behavior in childhood and adolescence: An evaluative review. British Journal of Addiction, 65: 203-212, 1970.

A review of literature on adolescent drinking suggests that most studies are not adequately controlled or analyzed. 31 Ref.

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